INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Yearbook 2007-2008

No. 62

I.C.J. - THE HAGUE - 2008

YEARBOOK

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In March 1947 the International Court of Justice instructed the Registrar to publish a *Yearbook* providing general information concerning its organization, jurisdiction, activities and administration.

The present volume – sixty-second of the series – covers the period from 1 August 2007 to 31 July 2008.

The *Yearbook* is prepared by the Registry and in no way involves the responsibility of the Court; in particular, the summaries of judgments, advisory opinions and orders contained in Chapter VI cannot be quoted against the actual texts of those judgments, advisory opinions and orders and do not constitute an interpretation of them.

Philippe COUVREUR,
Registrar of the Court.

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INTRODUCTION

The *International Court of Justice*, which has its seat in The Hague, is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations.

It had as its predecessor the *Permanent Court of International Justice*, which was instituted by the League of Nations in 1920 and was dissolved in 1946.

I. Basic Texts

The constitutional texts of the Court are the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the Court. Other basic texts are the Rules of Court and the Practice Directions supplementing them, as well as the resolution concerning the internal judicial practice of the Court.

1. Charter of the United Nations

The International Court of Justice was brought into being by the Charter of the United Nations, signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945. The Charter deals with the Court in Article 7, paragraph 1, Article 36, paragraph 3, and Articles 92-96, which form Chapter XIV.

2. Statute of the International Court of Justice

(a) *Text of the Statute*

By virtue of Article 92 of the Charter of the United Nations, the Statute of the Court is annexed to the Charter, of which it forms an integral part. The text of the Statute, which also was signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945, is published by the Court in the volume *I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 6*, pages 59-87.

The above-mentioned Article indicates that the Statute is based upon that of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The modifications are few in number, most of them being formal adaptations designed to take account of the replacement of the League of Nations by the United Nations. The *I.C.J. Yearbook 1946-1947*, pages 101-102, gives a list of the articles modified.

(b) *States parties to the Statute*

Article 93 of the Charter provides:

> "1. All Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a Member of the United Nations may become a party to the Statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council."

The States parties to the Statute are listed in Chapter III, pages 110-115, of this *Yearbook*.

(c) *Amendments to the Statute*

According to Article 69 of the Statute, amendments to that instrument may be effected by the same procedure as is provided for amendments to the Charter. This procedure is set out in Chapter XVIII of the Charter (Arts. 108-109). Article 108 provides that amendments to the Charter "shall come into force for all Members of the United Nations when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the Members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council".

Article 69 of the Statute also specifies that provisions concerning the participation in the amendment procedure of States which are parties to the Statute but are not members of the United Nations may be adopted by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council (see Chap. III, pp. 115-116, below).

Furthermore, Article 70 of the Statute empowers the Court to propose of its own accord such amendments to the Statute as it may deem necessary.

No amendments have so far been made to the Statute.

3. Rules of Court

Article 30 of the Statute provides that "the Court shall frame rules for carrying out its functions. In particular, it shall lay down rules of procedure."

Rules of Court were adopted on 6 May 1946, and were published by the Court in the volume *I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 1*, second edition, pages 54-83. They were based on the latest text of the Rules of the Permanent Court, that of 11 March 1936, with certain changes, formal and substantive, a list of which was given in *I.C.J. Yearbook 1946-1947*, pages 102-103.

From 1946 to 1972 the Rules remained unchanged, although from time to time the Court, which keeps its procedure under constant review, considered their modification. In 1967 a revision was undertaken (see *I.C.J. Yearbook 1967-1968*, p. 87; *I.C.J. Yearbook 1969-1970*, p. 114;

I.C.J. Yearbook 1970-1971, pp. 109-110) and on 10 May 1972 the Court adopted some partial amendments of immediate interest. Amended and partly renumbered Rules of Court (see *I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 3*, pp. 92-149) thus came into force on 1 September 1972. A Note by the Registry (*Background Note IV*, or see *I.C.J. Yearbook 1971-1972*, pp. 3-11) indicates the changes and gives a table of concordance between the 1946 Rules and those of 1972.

The work of revision was subsequently resumed, and culminated on 14 April 1978 in the adoption of a new set of Rules. These Rules of Court came into force on 1 July 1978 and as from that date replaced the 1972 amended version of those adopted in 1946. They were first published in *I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 4* concurrently with the issue of *I.C.J. Background Note V*, entitled "Note by the Registry on the Revised Rules of Court (1978)", which includes a table of concordance as between the respective articles of the new set and its predecessor. For a rather more detailed account of the background the reader is referred to pages 111-119 of *I.C.J. Yearbook 1977-1978*, which feature an analytical table enabling the structure of the new set of Rules to be compared with that of the 1946 and 1972 sets, and a table of concordance as between the specific articles of the 1946, 1972 and 1978 Rules of Court. The publication containing the 1978 Rules of Court is *I.C.J. Acts and Documents No. 6* (pp. 91-159).

On 5 December 2000 the Court adopted amendments to two Articles of its 1978 Rules: Article 79, relating to preliminary objections, and Article 80, relating to counter-claims. The amendments aimed at countering the proliferation of, and shortening, incidental proceedings, at clarifying the rules in force and at adapting them to affect more closely the practice developed by the Court. They came into force on 1 February 2001. The Rules of Court as adopted on 14 April 1978 have continued to apply to all cases submitted to the Court prior to 1 February 2001, and all phases of those cases. On 14 April 2005, the Court adopted a new procedure for the promulgation of amendments to its Rules. It has amended the Preamble to the latter in order to reflect this procedure.

Under the new promulgation procedure for amendments to the Rules, whenever the Court adopts an amendment to an Article of its Rules, the text will be posted on the Court's website, with an indication of its date of entry into force and a note of any temporal reservation relating to its applicability (e.g., whether application of the amended Article is limited to cases instituted after the date of entry into force of the amendment concerned). Previously, each amendment to the Court's Rules had been indicated in the Preamble. That practice is now discontinued. In the integral updated text of the Rules, Articles amended since the Rules' entry into force, on 1 July 1978, will henceforth be indicated by an asterisk and footnote.

The integral updated text of the Rules of Court will continue to be published from time to time, as appropriate, in a printed version.

Also on 14 April 2005, the Court amended Article 52 of its Rules. Paragraph 3 of this Article, which concerns the procedure to be followed where the Registrar arranges for the printing of a pleading, has been deleted and the footnote to the Article has been amended. Paragraph 4 of Article 52 has been renumbered and is now paragraph 3.

On 29 September 2005, the Court adopted amendments to Article 43 of its Rules (Subsection 1. Institution of Proceedings) regarding the notifications to be sent by the Court to those not directly involved in a case who are parties to a convention whose construction may be in question in the proceedings.

Two new paragraphs have been added to the Article, in order to cover the case of international organizations parties to such conventions and to establish an appropriate procedural framework for this purpose. Until now, the Court has sent notifications in these circumstances only to States parties to such conventions.

In October 2001 the Court decided to adopt Practice Directions for use by the States appearing before it. These Practice Directions involve no alteration to the Rules of Court, but are additional thereto. Practice Directions VII and VIII do not affect a choice or designation made by the parties prior to 7 February 2002, the date of the adoption by the Court of those Directions.

On 30 July 2004 the Court amended existing Practice Direction V and promulgated new Practice Directions X, XI and XII. The amendment to Practice Direction V, which sets the four-month period for the presentation by a party of its observations and submissions on preliminary objections, clarifies that this period runs from the date of the filing of the preliminary objections. Practice Direction X requests the Agents of the parties to attend without delay any meeting called by the President of the Court whenever a decision on a procedural issue needs to be made in a case. Practice Direction XI states that in the oral pleadings on provisional measures parties should limit themselves to what is relevant to the criteria for the indication of such measures. Finally, Practice Direction XII establishes a procedure to be followed with regard to written statements and/or documents submitted by international non-governmental organizations in connection with advisory proceedings.

At the end of 2006, as part of the ongoing review of its procedures and working methods, the Court amended existing Practice Directions IX and XI and adopted new Practice Directions IX*bis* and IX*ter*.

As amended, paragraph 2 of Practice Direction IX is intended as a reminder that a party wishing to produce new documents after the closure of the written proceedings, including during the oral proceedings, must follow the procedure set out in Article 56, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Rules of Court; the provisions of paragraphs 1 to 3 of Article 56 are supplemented by Practice Direction IX. Practice Direction IX*bis* provides the parties with guidance concerning their entitlement under Article 56, paragraph 4, of the Rules to refer during oral proceedings to the contents

of a document which is "part of a publication readily available". Practice Direction IX*ter* gives further guidance to the parties as to the preparation of "folders of documents for the convenience of the judges during oral proceedings". In Practice Direction XI, the first sentence of the existing text was deleted.

The text of the Practice Directions is reproduced below:

"PRACTICE DIRECTIONS[1]

Practice Direction I

The Court wishes to discourage the practice of simultaneous deposit of pleadings in cases brought by special agreement.

The Court would expect future special agreements to contain provisions as to the number and order of pleadings, in accordance with Article 46, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court. Such provisions shall be without prejudice to any issue in the case, including the issue of burden of proof.

If the special agreement contains no provisions on the number and order of pleadings, the Court will expect the parties to reach agreement to that effect, in accordance with Article 46, paragraph 2, of the Rules of Court.

Practice Direction II

Each of the parties is, in drawing up its written pleadings, to bear in mind the fact that these pleadings are intended not only to reply to the submissions and arguments of the other party, but also, and above all, to present clearly the submissions and arguments of the party which is filing the proceedings.

In the light of this, at the conclusion of the written pleadings of each party, there is to appear a short summary of its reasoning.

Practice Direction III

The Court has noticed an excessive tendency towards the proliferation and protraction of annexes to written pleadings. It strongly urges parties to append to their pleadings only strictly selected documents.

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[1] Practice Directions are the result of the Court's ongoing review of its working methods. Any amendments to the Practice Directions, following their adoption by the Court, are posted on the Court's website and published in the Court's *Yearbook*, with a note of any temporal reservations relating to their applicability.

Practice Direction IV

Where one of the parties has a full or partial translation of its own pleadings or of those of the other party in the other official language of the Court, these translations should as a matter of course be passed to the Registry of the Court. The same applies to the annexes.

These translations will be examined by the Registry and communicated to the other party. The latter will also be informed of the manner in which they were prepared.

Practice Direction V

With the aim of accelerating proceedings on preliminary objections made by one party under Article 79, paragraph 1, of the Rules of Court, the time-limit for the presentation by the other party of a written statement of its observations and submissions under Article 79, paragraph 5, shall generally not exceed four months from the date of the filing of the preliminary objections.

Practice Direction VI

Article 60, paragraph 1, of the Rules provides:

'The oral statements made on behalf of each party shall be as succinct as possible within the limits of what is requisite for the adequate presentation of that party's contentions at the hearing. Accordingly, they shall be directed to the issues that still divide the parties, and shall not go over the whole ground covered by the pleadings, or merely repeat the facts and arguments these contain.'

The Court requires full compliance with these provisions and observation of the requisite degree of brevity. Where objections of lack of jurisdiction or of inadmissibility are being considered, oral proceedings are to be limited to statements on the objections.

Practice Direction VII[1]

The Court considers that it is not in the interest of the sound administration of justice that a person sit as judge *ad hoc* in one case who is also acting or has recently acted as agent, counsel or advocate in another case before the Court. Accordingly, parties, when choosing a judge *ad hoc* pursuant to Article 31 of the Statute and Article 35 of the Rules of Court, should refrain from nominating persons who are acting as agent, counsel or advocate in another case before the Court or have acted in that capacity in the three years preceding the date of the nomination. Furthermore, parties should likewise refrain from designating as agent, counsel or advocate

[1] See following page for footnote.

in a case before the Court a person who sits as judge *ad hoc* in another case before the Court.

Practice Direction VIII[1]

The Court considers that it is not in the interest of the sound administration of justice that a person who until recently was a Member of the Court, judge *ad hoc*, Registrar, Deputy-Registrar or higher official of the Court (principal legal secretary, first secretary or secretary), appear as agent, counsel or advocate in a case before the Court. Accordingly, parties should refrain from designating as agent, counsel or advocate in a case before the Court a person who in the three years preceding the date of the designation was a Member of the Court, judge *ad hoc*, Registrar, Deputy-Registrar or higher official of the Court.

Practice Direction IX

1. The parties to proceedings before the Court should refrain from submitting new documents after the closure of the written proceedings.

2. A party nevertheless desiring to submit a new document after the closure of the written proceedings including during the oral proceedings, pursuant to Article 56, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Rules, shall explain why it considers it necessary to include the document in the case file and shall indicate the reasons preventing the production of the document at an earlier stage.

3. In the absence of consent of the other party, the Court will authorize the production of the new document only in exceptional circumstances, if it considers it necessary and if the production of the document at this stage of the proceedings appears justified to the Court.

4. If a new document has been added to the case file under Article 56 of the Rules of Court, the other party, when commenting upon it, shall confine the introduction of any further documents to what is strictly necessary and relevant to its comments on what is contained in this new document.

Practice Direction IXbis

1. Any recourse to Article 56, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Court, is not to be made in such a manner as to undermine the general rule that all documents in support of a party's contentions shall be annexed to its written pleadings or produced in accordance with Article 56, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Rules of Court.

[1] Practice Directions VII and VIII do not affect a choice or designation made by the parties prior to 7 February 2002, the date of the adoption by the Court of those Directions.

2. While the Court will determine, in the context of a particular case, whether a document referred to under Article 56, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Court, can be considered "part of a publication readily available", it wishes to make it clear to the parties that both of the following two criteria must be met whenever that provision is applied.

(i) First, the document should form "part of a publication", i.e. should be available in the public domain. The publication may be in any format (printed or electronic), form (physical or on-line, such as posted on the internet) or on any data medium (on paper, on digital or any other media).

(ii) Second, the requirement of a publication being "readily available" shall be assessed by reference to its accessibility to the Court as well as to the other party. Thus the publication or its relevant parts should be accessible in either of the official languages of the Court, and it should be possible to consult the publication within a reasonably short period of time. This means that a party wishing to make reference during the oral proceedings to a new document emanating from a publication which is not accessible in one of the official languages of the Court should produce a translation of that document into one of these languages certified as accurate.

3. In order to demonstrate that a document is part of a publication readily available in conformity with paragraph 2 above and to ensure the proper administration of the judicial process, a party when referring to the contents of a document under Article 56, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Court, should give the necessary reference for the rapid consultation of the document, unless the source of the publication is well known (e.g. United Nations documents, collections of international treaties, major monographs on international law, established reference works, etc.).

4. If during the oral proceedings a party objects to the reference by the other party to a document under Article 56, paragraph 4, of the Rules of Court, the matter shall be settled by the Court.

5. If during the oral proceedings a party refers to a document which is part of a publication readily available, the other party shall have an opportunity of commenting upon it.

Practice Direction IXter

The Court has noted the practice by the parties of preparing folders of documents for the convenience of the judges during the oral proceedings. The Court invites parties to exercise restraint in this regard and recalls that the documents included in a judge's folder should be produced in accordance with Article 43 of the Statute or Article 56, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Rules of Court. No other documents may be included in the folder except for any

document which is part of a publication readily available in conformity with Practice Direction IX*bis* and under the conditions specified therein. In addition, parties should indicate from which annex to the written pleadings or which document produced under Article 56, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Rules, the documents included in a judge's folder originate.

Practice Direction X

Whenever a decision on a procedural issue needs to be made in a case and the President deems it necessary to call a meeting of the agents to ascertain the views of the parties in this regard pursuant to Article 31 of the Rules of Court, agents are expected to attend that meeting as early as possible.

Practice Direction XI

In the oral pleadings on requests for the indication of provisional measures parties should limit themselves to what is relevant to the criteria for the indication of provisional measures as stipulated in the Statute, Rules and jurisprudence of the Court. They should not enter into the merits of the case beyond what is strictly necessary for that purpose.

Practice Direction XII

1. Where an international non-governmental organization submits a written statement and/or document in an advisory opinion case on its own initiative, such statement and/or document is not to be considered as part of the case file.

2. Such statements and/or documents shall be treated as publications readily available and may accordingly be referred to by States and intergovernmental organizations presenting written and oral statements in the case in the same manner as publications in the public domain.

3. Written statements and/or documents submitted by international non-governmental organizations will be placed in a designated location in the Peace Palace. All States as well as intergovernmental organizations presenting written or oral statements under Article 66 of the Statute will be informed as to the location where statements and/or documents submitted by international non-governmental organizations may be consulted."

II. Chronological Survey

The Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the Court entered into force on 24 October 1945.

After the election of its Members, on 6 February 1946, the Court met for the first time in The Hague on 1 April of the same year.

The first case entered in the General List of the Court *(Corfu Channel (United Kingdom* v. *Albania))* was submitted on 22 May 1947.

Between then and 31 July 2008 the Court has had to deal with a total of 138 cases, i.e., 114 contentious cases and 24 advisory cases, as listed below. In those cases it gave 98 judgments, of which 54 were on the merits, and 24 advisory opinions. Of the 447 orders made therein, 334 related solely to the fixing or extending of time-limits, while 412 orders related to contentious cases and 35 to advisory cases.

Title	*Dates*
(a) Contentious[1]	
Corfu Channel (United Kingdom v. *Albania)*	1947-1949
Fisheries (United Kingdom v. *Norway)*	1949-1951
Protection of French Nationals and Protected Persons in Egypt (France v. *Egypt)*	1949-1950
Asylum (Colombia/Peru)	1949-1950
Rights of Nationals of the United States of America in Morocco (France v. *United States of America)*	1950-1952
Request for Interpretation of the Judgment of 20 November 1950 in the Asylum case (Colombia v. *Peru)*	1950
Haya de la Torre (Colombia/Peru)	1950-1951
Ambatielos (Greece v. *United Kingdom)*	1951-1953
Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (United Kingdom v. *Iran)*	1951-1952
Minquiers and Ecrehos (France/United Kingdom)	1951-1953
Nottebohm (Liechtenstein v. *Guatemala)*	1951-1955
Monetary Gold Removed from Rome in 1943 (Italy v. *France, United Kingdom and United States of America)*	1953-1954
Electricité de Beyrouth Company (France v. *Lebanon)*	1953-1954
Treatment in Hungary of Aircraft and Crew of United States of America (United States of America v. *Hungary)*	1954
Treatment in Hungary of Aircraft and Crew of United States of America (United States of America v. *USSR)*	1954
Aerial Incident of 10 March 1953 (United States of America v. *Czechoslovakia)*	1955-1956
Antarctica (United Kingdom v. *Argentina)*	1955-1956
Antarctica (United Kingdom v. *Chile)*	1955-1956
Aerial Incident of 7 October 1952 (United States of America v. *USSR)*	1955-1956

[1] In the case of proceedings instituted by means of a special agreement the names of the parties are separated by an oblique stroke.

Title	*Dates*
Certain Norwegian Loans (France v. *Norway)*	1955-1957
Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Portugal v. *India)*	1955-1960
Application of the Convention of 1902 Governing the Guardianship of Infants (Netherlands v. *Sweden)*	1957-1958
Interhandel (Switzerland v. *United States of America)*	1957-1959
Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955 (Israel v. *Bulgaria)*	1957-1959
Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955 (United States of America v. *Bulgaria)*	1957-1960
Aerial Incident of 27 July 1955 (United Kingdom v. *Bulgaria)*	1957-1959
Sovereignty over Certain Frontier Land (Belgium/Netherlands)	1957-1959
Arbitral Award Made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906 (Honduras v. *Nicaragua)*	1958-1960
Aerial Incident of 4 September 1954 (United States of America v. *USSR)*	1958
Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (Belgium v. *Spain)*	1958-1961
Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth and Société Radio-Orient (France v. *Lebanon)*	1959-1960
Aerial Incident of 7 November 1954 (United States of America v. *USSR)*	1959
Temple of Preah Vihear (Cambodia v. *Thailand)*	1959-1962
South West Africa (Ethiopia v. *South Africa; Liberia* v. *South Africa)*	1960-1966
Northern Cameroons (Cameroon v. *United Kingdom)*	1961-1963
Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited (New Application: 1962) (Belgium v. *Spain)*	1962-1970
North Sea Continental Shelf (Federal Republic of Germany/Denmark; Federal Republic of Germany/Netherlands)	1967-1969
Appeal Relating to the Jurisdiction of the ICAO Council (India v. *Pakistan)*	1971-1972
Fisheries Jurisdiction (United Kingdom v. *Iceland)*	1972-1974
Fisheries Jurisdiction (Federal Republic of Germany v. *Iceland)*	1972-1974
Nuclear Tests (Australia v. *France)*	1973-1974
Nuclear Tests (New Zealand v. *France)*	1973-1974
Trial of Pakistani Prisoners of War (Pakistan v. *India)*	1973
Aegean Sea Continental Shelf (Greece v. *Turkey)*	1976-1978
Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)	1978-1982

Title	*Dates*
United States Diplomatic and Consular Staff in Tehran (United States of America v. *Iran)*	1979-1981
Delimitation of the Maritime Boundary in the Gulf of Maine Area (Canada/United States of America) [case referred to a Chamber]	1981-1984
Continental Shelf (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Malta)	1982-1985
Frontier Dispute (Burkina Faso/Republic of Mali) [case referred to a Chamber]	1983-1986
Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicaragua v. *United States of America)*	1984-1991
Application for Revision and Interpretation of the Judgment of 24 February 1982 in the Case concerning the Continental Shelf (Tunisia/Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) *(Tunisia* v. *Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)*	1984-1985
Border and Transborder Armed Actions (Nicaragua v. *Costa Rica)*	1986-1987
Border and Transborder Armed Actions (Nicaragua v. *Honduras)*	1986-1992
Land, Island and Maritime Frontier Dispute (El Salvador/Honduras: Nicaragua intervening) [case referred to a Chamber][1]	1986-1992
Elettronica Sicula S.p.A. (ELSI) (United States of America v. *Italy)* [case referred to a Chamber]	1987-1989
Maritime Delimitation in the Area between Greenland and Jan Mayen (Denmark v. *Norway)*	1988-1993
Aerial Incident of 3 July 1988 (Islamic Republic of Iran v. *United States of America)*	1989-1996
Certain Phosphate Lands in Nauru (Nauru v. *Australia)*	1989-1993
Arbitral Award of 31 July 1989 (Guinea-Bissau v. *Senegal)*	1989-1991
Territorial Dispute (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya/Chad)	1990-1994
East Timor (Portugal v. *Australia)*	1991-1995
Maritime Delimitation between Guinea-Bissau and Senegal (Guinea-Bissau v. *Senegal)*	1991-1995
Passage through the Great Belt (Finland v. *Denmark)*	1991-1992
Maritime Delimitation and Territorial Questions between Qatar and Bahrain (Qatar v. *Bahrain)*	1991-2001

[1] The intervention of Nicaragua was admitted on 13 September 1990 (see *I.C.J. Yearbook 1990-1991*, pp. 160-174).

Title	*Dates*
Questions of Interpretation and Application of the 1971 Montreal Convention arising from the Aerial Incident at Lockerbie (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya v. *United Kingdom)*	1992-2003
Questions of Interpretation and Application of the 1971 Montreal Convention arising from the Aerial Incident at Lockerbie (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya v. *United States of America)*	1992-2003
Oil Platforms (Islamic Republic of Iran v. *United States of America)*	1992-2003
Application of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (Bosnia and Herzegovina v. *Serbia and Montenegro)*	1993-2007
Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros Project (Hungary/Slovakia)	1993-
Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon v. *Nigeria: Equatorial Guinea intervening)*[1]	1994-2002
Fisheries Jurisdiction (Spain v. *Canada)*	1995-1998
Request for an Examination of the Situation in Accordance with Paragraph 63 of the Court's Judgment of 20 December 1974 in the Nuclear Tests (New Zealand *v.* France) *Case*	1995
Kasikili/Sedudu Island (Botswana/Namibia)	1996-1999
Vienna Convention on Consular Relations (Paraguay v. *United States of America)*	1998
Request for Interpretation of the Judgment of 11 June 1998 in the Case concerning the Land and Maritime Boundary between Cameroon and Nigeria (Cameroon *v.* Nigeria), Preliminary Objections *(Nigeria* v. *Cameroon)*	1998-1999
Sovereignty over Pulau Ligitan and Pulau Sipadan (Indonesia/Malaysia)	1998-2002
Ahmadou Sadio Diallo (Republic of Guinea v. *Democratic Republic of the Congo)*	1998-
LaGrand (Germany v. *United States of America)*	1999-2001
Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. *Belgium)*	1999-2004
Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. *Canada)*	1999-2004
Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. *France)*	1999-2004
Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. *Germany)*	1999-2004
Legality of Use of Force (Serbia and Montenegro v. *Italy)*	1999-2004

[1] The intervention of Equatorial Guinea was admitted on 21 October 1999 (see *I.C.J. Yearbook 1999-2000*, p. 218).